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In 1953, the Georgian textile industry produced almost 10 times as many cotton fabrics as in 1940.(5) In 1953, 81 percent more cotton fabrics were produced in the Georgian SSR than in 1952.(6)

During the first quarter 1954, cotton-ginning enterprises in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 787 metric tons of cotton fiber and 1,320 metric tons of cottonseed above plan. During this same period, the republic cotton industry produced 53 metric tons of yarn above plan.(7)

In 1954, enterprises of Rosglavkhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry RSFSR) are to produce 40 Million more meters of fabrics than in 1953.(8)

With the addition of new production capacities and better utilization of existing equipment, in 1954, enterprises of Glavtsentrokhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry in Central Regions) are to increase yarn production by 10,000 metric tons, gray goods production by 130 million meters, and finished goods production by 81 million meters. During the year, 47,000 spinning spindles and 3,700 new-construction looms are to be installed in Glavtsentrokhlopprom enterprises. By 29 March 1954, 10,000 spindles and nearly 1,000 looms had already been put into operation.(9)

From 1 to 29 March 1954, enterprises of Glavivkhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry in Ivanovskaya Oblast) produced 894,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(10)

Construction of a new spinning mill at the Kalinin Cotton Combine had started by 29 March 1954. When the new mill is put into operation, spinning production at the combine is to quadruple. A weaving mill in which 3,000 automatic looms are to be installed is to be constructed in 1954 in Vyshnyy Volochek, Kalininskaya Oblast.(9)

From 1 January to 13 March 1954, enterprises of Glavlentkhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry in Leningradskaya Oblast) produced nearly 2 million meters of fabrics or 700,000 meters above plan.(11) From 1 January to 16 April 1954, Leningrad textile enterprises produced more than 25 million meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics.(12)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 500,000 meters of cotton fabrics and 900,000 meters of staple-fiber fabrics above the 1954 plan. These same enterprises pledged to produce 22 percent more flannel, baize, and fustian and 8.7 times as much cotton broadcloth and "vel'veton" as in 1953. Ministry enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 1,200,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the 1954 plan. These enterprises pledged to produce 20.5 percent more cotton broadcloth and "vel'veton," 88 percent more pile fabrics, 2.7 times as many fabrics with rayon, and 15 percent more mixed-yarn fabrics as in 1953.(13)

The Kamyshin Textile Combine in Stalingradskaya Oblast which was under construction in March 1954, will be composed of 11 mills, a heating and power plant, a foundry and machine shop, and a number of subsidiary shops and buildings. At full capacity, the combine is to produce nearly one million meters of top quality fabrics daily including such fabrics as velveteen, cotton velvet, flannel, cambric, veil, taffeta, sateen, calico, etc. All shops of the combine will be equipped with the newest Soviet equipment. More than 15,000 single looms alone are to be installed in the combine. The first section of the combine is to be put into operation in 1954.(14)

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Enterprises of the Tashkent Cotton Procurement Trust in the Uzbek SSR pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 23 December and to produce 4,000 metric tons of cotton fiber and 320 metric tons of fuzz above plan by the end of the year.(15)

2. Wool

In 1954, the USSR wool industry is to produce 6.5 times as much pure wool suiting such as "boston" and 10 times as much pure wool overcoating as in 1940.(16) In 1957, the industry is to be able to produce 31 times as much pure wool patterned worsted, 4.3 times as much "boston," 13 times as much covert cloth and gabardine, 19 times as much semiwool patterned suiting, 5.8 times as much as semiwool covert cloth, and 3 times as much overcoating as compared with the 1954 plan.

In March 1954, five worsted weaving and finishing enterprises, the imeni X Godovshchiny Krasnoy Armii, Rostokino, and Novo-Noginsk mills and the Kuntsevo and Krasnokholmsk combines, were being reconstructed. After reconstruction, the increase in worsted fabrics production at these enterprises is to amount to 10.1 million meters annually. Also in March 1954, the Minsk, Chernigov, Bryansk, Krasnodar, Kansk, and Sverdlovsk worsted combines were under construction. It was also planned that, in the near future, a combine for production of wool fabrics using staple-fiber yarn would be constructed in Ivanovo, the Monino Worsted Combine would be completed, and a new worsted spinning mill in Pavlovo-Podsk and Fryanovo Spinning Mill would be constructed. New initial wool-processing mills in Gor'kiy, Omsk, Engel's, and Dzhambul would also be constructed.(17)

During the period 1954-1956, 35 enterprises of the wool industry are to be reconstructed, increasing USSR wool fabrics production by more than 40 million meters annually. The putting into operation of new enterprises at full capacity is to increase USSR production of worsted fabrics by 75 million meters annually. This increase is more than twice the total USSR worsted fabrics production in 1940.(16)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 100,000 more meters of wool fabrics than in 1952.(18)

In 1953, the volume of wool fabrics produced by enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR amounted to 230 percent of that of 1950.(19)

During the period 1940-1953, the Georgian SSR wool industry almost doubled its production of wool fabrics.(5)

In 1954, wool fabrics production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 165 percent, and in 1955 by 226 percent, as compared with 1953.(20)

In March 1954, construction of the Ivanovo Woolens Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast was progressing. The main production building of the combine is to occupy an area of 13 hectares including the spinning, weaving, and finishing mills. All production processes will be mechanized. The combine will produce cheviot, gabardine, covert cloth, triko, as well as blankets and shawls.(21)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 200,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1954 plan. These enterprises pledged to increase production of all-wool worsteds by 530,000 meters and heavy wool cloth by 470,000 meters as compared with 1953. Ministry enterprises in Moshkovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 500,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1954 plan, and to increase production of all-wool worsteds for suits and coats by 1.1 million meters, as compared with 1953.(13)

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3. Silk

In 1954, USSR silk fabric production is to be 6.7 times that of 1940 and twice that of 1950. All enterprises of Glavshelko (Main Administration of Silk Industry) exceeded the 1953 plan. During the year, nearly 3 million meters of various silk fabrics were produced above plan. In 1954, enterprises of Glavshelko are to produce 20 percent more rayon fabrics, 8.2 percent more natural silk crepe, and 26 percent more linings than in 1953.(22)

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of Glavshelko produced 566,000 meters of fabrics above plan, increasing production by almost 1.2 million meters as compared with the last quarter 1953. Before the end of 1954, silk industry enterprises are to produce at least 500,000 meters of 13 new types of natural silk and rayon fabrics for women's suits and dresses and for men's shirts. During the second quarter 1954, silk fabric production by Glavshelko enterprises are to increase by more than one million meters.(23)

In 1953, textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 152,000 more meters of silk fabrics than in 1952.(18) In 1953, the idle time of Estonian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 11.6 percent. In 1956, silk fabric production by the Estonian silk industry is to be 3.6 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 2.4 times that of 1950.

In 1953, the idle time of Latvian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 10 percent. In 1956, silk fabric production in the Latvian SSR is to be 2.6 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 1.6 times that of 1950.

In 1953, the idle time of Lithuanian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 20.6 percent. In 1956, silk fabric production in the Lithuanian SSR is to be 3.4 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 3.4 times that of 1950.(17)

In 1953, the volume of silk fabrics produced by the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR amounted to 189 percent of that of 1950.(19) In 1956, silk fabric production in the Belorussian SSR is to be 0.2 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 7.1 times that of 1950.(17)

In 1953, the Ukrainian silk industry produced more than 8 million meters of silk fabrics.(24) In 1953, the idle time of Ukrainian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 10 percent.(17) By 1956, republic silk fabric production is to reach 22 million meters.(24) In 1956, silk fabric production in the Ukrainian SSR is to be 17 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 10.3 times that of 1950. In the next few years [probably 1954-1956], the second section of the Darnitskiy Silk-Weaving Combine, the Zaporozh'ye Millitire, and the new-weaving shop of the Kiev Silk Combine are to be put into operation.(17)

In April 1954, the new Bendery Silk Combine was one of the largest construction projects in the Moldavian SSR. The combine is to consist of four large mills: reeling, spinning, weaving, and dyeing and finishing. The combine is to have an annual production capacity of 8 million meters.(25)

In 1953, the Georgian textile industry produced 2.5 times as many silk fabrics as in 1940.(5) During the year, 17 percent more silk fabrics were produced in the Georgian SSR than in 1952.(6) In 1953, the idle time of Georgian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 11.9 percent. By 1956, silk fabric production in the Georgian SSR is to be 3.7 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 1.7 times that of 1950.

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In 1953, the idle time of Armenian silk-weaving equipment amounted to 9.4 percent.(17) In 1954, the Armenian textile industry is to produce 500,000 more meters of new-type silk fabrics than in 1953.(26) In 1954, silk production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 70 percent, and in 1955 by 137 percent, as compared with 1953.(20) By 1956, silk fabric production in the Armenian SSR is to be 4.3 times that of 1950 and the number of looms is to be 3.3 times that of 1950.

In 1953, the idle time of Azerbaydzhan silk-weaving equipment amounted to 8.1 percent.(17) During the first quarter 1954, the Azerbaydzhan silk industry produced 3,236 kilograms of raw silk above plan.(7) By 1956, silk fabric production in the Azerbaydzhan SSR is to be 3.1 times that of 1950 and the number of looms is to be 14.4 times that of 1950.(17)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 1,260,00 meters of silk fabrics above the 1954 plan.(13)

In 1953, the idle time of Uzbek silk-weaving equipment amounted to 8 percent. By 1956, silk fabric production in the Uzbek SSR is to be 2.2 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 1.2 times that of 1950.

In 1953, the idle time of Tadzhik silk-weaving equipment amounted to 14.6 percent. By 1956, silk fabric production in the Tadzhik SSR is to be 3.3 times that of 1950 and the number of looms in the industry is to be 1.7 times that of 1950.

In 1953, the idle time of Kirgiz silk-weaving equipment amounted to 20 percent. By 1956, silk fabric production in the Kirgiz SSR is to be 4.6 times that of 1950 and the number of looms is to be 2.6 times that of 1950.(17)

4. Others

During the second half of 1953, USSR textile enterprises produced nearly 78 million meters of various fabrics above plan.(27)

According to the March 1954 decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU, during the first half 1954, the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR is to produce and supply 800 25-man tents and 3,700 10-man TU-04-19 camp tents to the Ministry of Agriculture USSR and 500 25-man tents and 2,300 10-man TU-04-19 camp tents to the Ministry of State Farms USSR.(28)

In 1953, textile enterprises of the Latvian SSR produced more than one million meters of fabrics above plan.(29)

During the prewar five-year plans, a new branch of the textile industry was created in the Belorussian SSR. This branch was the preliminary flax-processing industry which included 68 flax-processing plants. Before World War II, the production of these plants amounted to 25,500 metric tons of fiber. In 1940, the republic produced 12.5 percent of the total flax fiber produced in the USSR. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, one of the largest enterprises in the industry, the Orsha Flax Combine, was put into operation. After World War II, 33 flax plants were restored or newly constructed. In March 1954, four plants were under construction. In March 1954, flax plants in the Belorussian SSR were processing 75.3 percent of all industrial flax products in the USSR. Of 33 flax plants in the republic in March 1954, 31 were located in the eastern regions of the Belorussian SSR and only two in the western regions. Of the total amount of flax products produced by republic flax plants in 1953, only 30.1 percent was long fiber.(30)

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In 1953, the volume of carpeting produced by the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR amounted to 248 percent of that of 1950.(19)

By 14 March 1954, the textile enterprises of Shuya in Ivanovskaya Oblast had produced 400,000 meters of gray goods and 500,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan in 1954.(31)

In 1954, the textile enterprises of Leningrad pledged to produce 21 million more meters of wool, staple-fiber, and cotton fabrics than in 1953. By 23 March, Leningrad mills had produced more than 2.6 million meters of various fabrics above plan in 1954.(32)

In 1954, Moscow textile enterprises are to produce 1,251,000 meters of wool and silk fabrics above plan.(33) Textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 170,000 meters of curtain materials above the 1954 plan. Ministry enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 180,000 meters of dress fabrics above the 1954 plan.(13)

In a speech by U. Yu. Yusupov in April 1954, it was stated that the Tashkent and Fergana textile combines, the Margelan Silk-Reeling Combine, and other enterprises of the Uzbek textile industry produce annually more than 200 million meters of cotton fabrics and nearly 25 million meters of silk fabrics.(34)

Jute mills of the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1953 fiber production plan by only 39 percent including the plan for long fiber production by only 14.5 percent. The principal cause of the industry's poor operation was the lack of technological discipline which was difficult to establish due to an inadequate number of qualified cadres. In 1954, republic enterprises are to process not only all of the 1953 crop, but even unprocessed stalks of past years and are to produce several times more fiber than in 1953.(35)

B. Clothing1. Knitwear and Stockings

In 1953, knitwear enterprises of the Estonian SSR produced 21 percent more hosiery than in 1952.(1)

In 1953, knitwear enterprises of the Latvian SSR produced 40,000 pieces of knitted underwear above plan.(29)

In 1953, the volume of knitted underwear, knitted outerwear, and hosiery produced by enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR amounted to 285 percent, 184 percent, and 215 percent, respectively, of that of 1950.(19)

In 1953, Ukrainian light industry produced more than 110 million pairs of hose.(24) In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Ukrainian SSR produced 30 percent more wool and semiwool knitted outerwear than in 1952.(4)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced more than 18,000 pieces of knitted outerwear above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(36)

In 1953, 11 percent more knitted underwear was produced in the Georgian SSR than in 1952.(6)

In 1954, knitwear production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 62 percent, and in 1955 by 89 percent, as compared with 1953.(20)

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Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 139,000 pieces of knitwear above the 1954 plan. Ministry enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 155,000 pieces of knitwear, 300,000 pairs of gloves, and 630,000 pairs of hosiery above the 1954 plan.(13)

2. Other Garments

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 37,500 more sewn articles than in 1952.(18) In 1953, republic sewing enterprises produced 18 percent more sewn articles than in 1952.(1)

By 8 April 1954, construction of the largest sewing factory in the Latvian SSR had started in Moskovskiy Rayon of Riga. The completed factory is to consist of the production building, the plant administration building, the repair and mechanical shop, and the boiler shop. The four-story production building alone will occupy 2,700 square meters. Four hundred sewing and other machines requiring for operation more than 2,000 men are to be installed in the new factory. The enterprise is to produce annually 820,000 coats and suits for men, women, and children. The sewing factory is to be put into operation at the beginning of 1957.(37)

In 1954, construction of a new sewing factory is to begin in Minsk, Belorussian SSR. Production buildings of the factory have been designed for 300 universal sewing machines.(38)

As a result of expansion and reconstruction of existing sewing enterprises and planned construction in 1954-1956 of new large sewing factories in Voroshilovgrad, Nikolayev, Kirovograd, Drogobych, Sumy, Artemovsk, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nikskiy, and other cities of the Ukrainian SSR, republic production of sewn articles in 1956 is to be 2.4 times that of 1950.(24)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced 1,200 fur coats and mantles above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(36)

In 1954, sewing factories of the Georgian SSR are to receive 130 sewing machines.(39)

In 1954, 3,000 high-speed universal sewing machines, many special machines and table presses, and more than 10,000 various devices are to be allotted to enterprises of Rosglavshveypprom (Main Administration of Sewing Industry RSFSR).(40)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 80,000 coats, suits, and dresses above the 1954 plan.(13)

C. Leather and Footwear

In 1953, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 117,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1952.(18)

In 1953, Latvian light industry produced 75,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(41)

In 1953, the volume of footwear produced by enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Belorussian SSR amounted to 177 percent of that of 1950.(19)

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In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Ukrainian SSR produced 55 percent more styled footwear than in 1952.(4) During the year, the Ukrainian footwear industry produced more than 35 million pairs of footwear. During the period 1954-1956, two large leather and footwear combines are to be constructed in industrial centers of the Donbass. Construction of a third such combine is to be started in Kherson in 1955. These three combines are to produce more than 13 million pairs of footwear annually. During this same period, more than 60 footwear enterprises are to be constructed and reconstructed which is to assure an increase in republic footwear production in 1956 of up to 61 million pairs or 2.3 times as much as in 1950.(24)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced nearly 17,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(36)

In 1954, footwear production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 40 percent, and in 1955 by 46 percent, as compared with 1953.(20)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR in Moscow pledged to produce 328,000 pairs of footwear above the 1954 plan. Ministry enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 78,000 pairs of leather footwear above the 1954 plan.(13)

II. FOOD PRODUCTSA. Fish1. Catch

In 1954, USSR fishing kolkhozes are to deliver to the state more than 11 million metric quintals of fish. A considerable number of boats and fishing equipment and 152 MRSs (Motorized Fishing Stations) are at the disposal of the kolkhozes for this purpose.(42)

In 1954, fishermen in the Karelo-Finnish SSR are to catch 65,000 more metric quintals of fish than in 1953.(43) By 11 March 1954, fishermen of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR had fulfilled the first-quarter 1954 plan and had caught more than 19,000 metric quintals of fish.(44) Republic fishermen caught 10,000 metric quintals of fish above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(23) By 21 April 1954, the republic fish industry had fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1954 and had caught 23,278 metric quintals more fish than during the corresponding period in 1953.(45)

In 1953, fishing kolkhozes of the Karelo-Finnish SSR caught 27,000 more metric quintals of fish than in 1952. However, the Union of Fishing Kolkhozes fulfilled the 1953 plan by only 88.6 percent. Kolkhozes did not fulfill the fishing plan in the White Sea and in inland waters. In this area, the fishing fleet and deep sea fishing seines and stationary seines were poorly utilized. In 1954, republic fishing kolkhozes are to catch 117,000 metric quintals of fish or 10,000 more metric quintals than was stipulated by the 1953 plan. Fishing kolkhozes fulfilled the plan for the first quarter 1954 and caught 1,200 more metric quintals than during the corresponding period in 1953. Twenty-seven kolkhozes fulfilled or exceeded the plan, but the majority of the kolkhozes failed to fulfill the plan and six kolkhozes did not catch even one kilogram of fish during the entire first quarter.(46) During the first quarter 1954, fishing

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kolkhozes delivered to the state more than 5,800 metric quintals of fish which exceeded the plan by more than 500 metric quintals.(47)

Average-size fishing trawlers operating in the North Atlantic caught more than 8,000 metric quintals of herring above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(23) In 1954, Karelo-Finnish fishermen in the Barentsovo Sea are to catch 58,000 metric quintals of fish.(48) By 10 March, fishermen of the Belomorskaya (White Sea) State Fishing Base in the Karelo-Finnish SSR had fulfilled the plan for the first quarter 1954 by 108 percent.(44) During the first 3 months of 1954, average-size fishing trawlers of the White Sea State Fishing Base operating in the North Atlantic caught and delivered to the state nearly 22,500 metric quintals of polar herring.(47)

In 1954, the Estonian fish industry is to catch 40 percent more fish than was actually caught in 1953. During the year, the industry is to catch 7,000 more metric quintals of "krupnyye chastikovyye ryby" [large fish of carp and related families] than in 1953.(49)

During the past several years, the Latvian fish industry did not fulfill state fishing plans. In 1953, Latvian fishermen fell short of plan quotas by nearly 1,500 metric tons of fish. State sea fishing enterprises operated poorly in 1953 fulfilling the plan by only 65 percent. The lag in the republic fish industry was due to poor organization resulting in inadequate preparation of the fishing fleet and fishing equipment for the fishing seasons and poor leadership in MRSs and kolkhozes.

In 1954, Latvian fishermen are to catch 25 percent more fish than in 1953. However, by 14 April 1954, results showed that leaders of Glavlatrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry Latvian SSR) and the republic union of fishing kolkhozes had not profited from experience of past years. The spring fishing season plays a very important role in the fulfillment of the yearly fishing plan, the proportion of fish caught during this season exceeding 50 percent. Yet by 14-April 1954, in spite of the fact that the season had started everywhere, a large part of the fleet and fishing equipment was not ready for operation and a number of coastal fish-processing enterprises were not ready to receive fish.

In April 1954, Glavlatprodshab (Main Administration of Food Products Industry Supply Latvian SSR) and its chief, Geller, were not providing fishing organizations with a sufficient and timely supply of necessary materials. Consequently, repair of fishing equipment was progressing very slowly. Up to that time, the making of 60 stationary nets was still to be started and 114 nets were to be repaired. Three new boats were to be released soon from the Mangal'skiy Shipyard, but up to that time there was absolutely no equipment on them.

Many kolkhozes did not repair fishing equipment even though there was enough time for it during the winter. Leaders of the republic fishing kolkhoz union allowed kolkhoz workers to procure ice for organizations not directly related with fishing instead of seeing that the workers repaired tackle.

In April 1954, the Fishing Division (chief, Karnaukhov) of Glavlatrybprom was giving the MRSs little assistance and poor guidance. For instance, at the February 1954 meeting of activist fishermen representatives of the main administration claimed that the total rope needs of their organization to prepare for the season amounted to 60 to 70 metric tons, while at the same time, requirements of the Mersragskaya MRS alone amounted to 84 metric tons. Consequently, the USSR Ministry of Food Products Industry inadequately supplied the republic fish industry with repair materials and spare parts for boat motors. Also, there was poor organization of professional exploration on the part of Glavlatrybprom, and fishing boats were compelled to spend much valuable fishing time in searching for areas where fish were concentrated.(50)

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As of 25 April 1954, fishing enterprises of the Ministry of Fish Industry Latvian SSR had fulfilled plans in percent as follows: (51)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Apr Plan</u>	<u>2d Qrt Plan</u>	<u>1954 Plan</u>
Goslov Trest (State Fishing Trust)	47.4	15.5	30.6
Gosmorlov (State Sea Fishing Enterprises)	57.4	23.2	14.2
Republic as a whole	74.0	18.2	18.4

In 1953, fishing enterprises of the Lithuanian fish industry caught 12 times as much fish as in 1940. In the next 3 years [1954-1956], the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR is to restore and put into operation an additional 500 hectares of pond area in the Arviday, Arnenay, Shilapavezhupis, and Svinets fisheries. (52)

In 1954, Georgian fishermen on the Black Sea are to catch 90,000 metric quintals of fish. (53)

In 1954, almost 2 million more pud [approximately 2,676 metric tons] of fish are to be caught in the Primorskiy Basin than in 1953. (54) Fishermen of the Volga-Caspian Basin pledged to fulfill the 1954 fishing plan by 7 November and to catch 14 million pud [approximately 18,724 metric tons] and to deliver to the state 700,000 pud [approximately 936.3 metric tons] of fish above plan by the end of the year. During the first 20 days of April 1954, the fishermen caught 1,100,000 pud [approximately 1,471.8 metric tons] of fish or 112 percent of the plan. (55)

By 30 March 1954, fishermen of Murmanskaya Oblast had fulfilled the herring fishing plan for the first 4 months of 1954 and had caught 28,000 metric quintals of fish above plan. (56) By 30 March, fishermen of Murmansk (Murmansk Herring Association) had fulfilled the plan for the first 4 months of 1954 and had caught more than 100,000 metric quintals of herring since the beginning of the year. By 31 March, sailors of the Murmansk Trawler Fleet had caught 686,000 metric quintals of fish which was 76,000 metric quintals above the plan for the first quarter 1954 and 200,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period in 1953. (57)

By 10 March 1954, fishing kolkhozes of the Turkmen SSR had caught a total of 8,793 metric quintals of fish which was 3,400 more metric quintals than by the same date in 1953. (58)

2. Processing

In 1953, the Karelo-Finnish food industry produced 28 percent more canned fish than in 1952. (48)

In 1954, fish products production in the Estonian SSR is to increase over 1953 as follows: canned fish by 5.6 million cans, smoked fish products by 1.5 times, sardines by 4 times, and sprat by 1.5 times. (59)

In April 1954, fish meal was being produced in recovery shops on the shores of Chudskoye Lake in Kallast and on Syrve Peninsula. In 1953, 2,399 metric quintals of fish meal were produced in Kallast and 100 metric quintals

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on Syrve. However, nearly 7,700 metric quintals of small fish, 1,420 metric quintals of smelt, and only 81 metric quintals of fish scraps were used in the production of the above-mentioned fish meal. At the same time, a total of 14,600 metric quintals of fish scraps were collected at fish-processing enterprises in 1953. This amount would be sufficient to produce nearly 3,000 metric quintals of fish meal. In 1953, the Tallin Fish Combine in the Estonian SSR collected 3,280 metric quintals of fish scraps and plans to collect nearly 4,800 metric quintals in 1954. Fish meal production should be organized at this enterprise.(60)

3. Breeding and Conservation

In 1954, nearly 8 million salmon and other fish fry are to be liberated in rivers and lakes of the Latvian SSR which will enable the republic fish industry to catch, in 2 or 3 years, 2,500 metric quintals of commercial fish annually.(61)

B. Dairy and Meat ProductsDairy Products

In 1954, 3.5 million more metric tons of milk are to be processed in the USSR than in 1953. By 11 March, 28 percent more dairy products and 26 percent more condensed milk had been produced than by the same date in 1953. In 1954, 20 milk plants near stations and highways in the USSR are to be put into operation.(62)

In April 1954, construction of a large milk-canning combine which will produce 25 million cans annually was progressing in Rezekne in the Latvian SSR.(63)

The large new milk plant in Vil'nyus in the Lithuanian SSR was to be in operation in May 1954.(64)

In 1954, enterprises of the Gomel'skaya Oblast Butter Trust in the Belorussian SSR are to produce 1.5 times as much butter, cheese, and other dairy products as in 1953.

By 13 April 1954, construction of a large mechanized plant for producing butter and dried milk had started in Terekhovskiy Rayon, Gomel'skaya Oblast of the Belorussian SSR. The new enterprise is to process up to 3,000 metric tons of milk during the season. The same type of plant was under construction in Narovlyanskiy Rayon. Butter and cheese plants in Bragin and Dobrush were being completed.(65) By March 1954, the first section of the Minsk Milk Combine in the Belorussian SSR, which is to process 75 metric tons of milk daily, had been completed.(30)

In 1948, butter production in the Ukrainian SSR was 151 percent, and in 1951 it was 218 percent, of that of 1940.(3) In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR produced 37 percent more condensed milk than in 1952.(4) In 1953, the Ukrainian food industry produced more than 85,000 metric tons of butter. In the next few years [1954-1956], 167 butter and cheese plants as well as many initial milk-processing plants are to be constructed and put into operation; these facilities will double butter production and more than triple cheese production in 1955.(24)

In 1954, dairy enterprises of the Moldavian SSR are to produce twice as much butter as in 1950. During the year, butter plants are to process 25,000 more metric tons of milk than in 1953. By 15 March 1954, only 12 of 60 butter and cheese plants in the republic and 16 of 300 separating establishments

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had been partially mechanized.(66) In 1954, 2 million rubles' worth of new equipment is to be supplied to the Moldavian milk-processing industry.(67)

In 1954, butter and cheese production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 13 and 36 percent, and in 1955 by 35 and 67 percent, respectively, as compared with 1953.(20) In April 1954, large cheese plants were under construction in Tallinskiy and Stepanavanskiy rayons, and a butter and milk plant was under construction in Leninakan. In June 1954, six stationary cheese-processing points were to be put into operation in high-mountain livestock rayons. Swiss cheese plants were under construction in Martuninskiy Rayon in April 1954.(68)

In April 1954, large cheese plants were under construction in Bogdanovka and Valyanka in the Georgian SSR. In April, it was planned that in the near future milk plants in Sukhumi, Batumi, Kutaisi, and Gagra would be put into operation.(69)

By 1 March 1954, construction of a new milk plant in Kemerovo, Kemerovskaya Oblast, which is to produce 50 metric tons of dairy products daily was being completed. The same type of plant was under construction in Stalinsk. In March, it was planned that construction would begin in the near future on another milk plant in Prokop'yevsk.(70)

In March 1954, the Borovskiy Condensed and Dried Milk Plant in the Kazakh SSR was put into operation. The new enterprise is to produce annually up to 2,000 metric tons of dairy products.(31) In April 1954, a mechanized milk plant was under construction in Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Kazakh SSR. The plant is to process 30,000 metric tons of milk in 1954.(71)

During the summer 1954, ice cream shops of Uzbek dairies were to be expanded to double the 1954 ice cream production as compared with 1953. In April 1954, the Karshi Milk Plant in the Uzbek SSR was put into operation. The enterprise is to produce dietetic dairy products, creamery butter, and ice cream. The same type of plant was to be put into operation by 1 May 1954 in Shakhriyabze.(72)

In 1954, milk plants in Nebit-Dag and Krasnovodsk in the Turkmen SSR are to be put into operation.(73)

2. Meat Products

In 1953, the Karelo-Finnish SSR food industry produced 23 percent more sausage products than in 1952.(48)

In 1953, meat-processing enterprises in the Estonian SSR produced 24 percent more meat and 15 percent more sausage than in 1952.(1)

In 1954, a bacon shop with an annual production of 1,500 metric tons of bacon is to be put into operation at the Valmier Meat Combine in the Latvian SSR.(63)

During the second quarter 1954, construction of a meat combine was to be started in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR.(64)

In March 1954, the Mogilev Meat Combine was being completed and meat combines in Pinsk, Molodechno, and Bobruysk, and poultry combines in Krichev, Kobrin, and Orsha, all in the Belorussian SSR, were under construction. A meat combine is to be constructed in Brest and a large poultry combine in Minsk.(30)

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In 1948, meat production in the Ukrainian SSR was 53 percent of that of 1940 and in 1951, 112 percent.(3) In 1954, the Ukrainian meat industry is to produce 1.5 times as many frankfurters, small sausages, and meat cutlets, 3.2 times as many meat dumplings, and seven times as much delicatessen canned meat as in 1953.(74) In 1955, republic production of canned meat is to be 4.3 times and meat 2.1 times that of 1950. During the period 1954-1956, 29 meat-processing enterprises are to be constructed in the Ukrainian SSR. In 1954, new meat combines are to be constructed in Krivoy Rog, Kakhovka, and Artsyz and existing combines in L'vov, Dubno, Darnitsa, Odessa, and others are to be reconstructed.(24)

The Kishinev Meat Combine in the Moldavian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 25 December and to produce 130 metric tons of meat and 20 metric tons of sausage above plan by the end of the year. The Tiraspol' Meat Combine in the same republic pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 5 December and to produce 150 metric tons of meat and 13 metric tons of sausage above plan by the end of the year.(75)

In 1953, 14 percent more meat and 16 percent more sausage products were produced in the Georgian SSR than in 1952.(6)

In April 1954, a large meat-canning combine was under construction in Abakan in Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The refrigeration plant had been constructed and the cannery was under construction.(69) By 25 March 1954, construction had started on the Stavropol' Meat-Canning Combine in Stavropol'skiy Kray. All production processes at the combine will be completely mechanized. The USSR government allotted 96 million rubles for the construction of this combine.(76)

During the first quarter 1954, the Brattsevskaia Poultry Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast produced nearly 65,000 "artificial" eggs and 120 metric quintals of killed poultry meat above plan.(77)

In March 1954, a large meat-processing combine, the Ostankinskiy Meat Combine, was under construction in Moscow. The new combine is to produce in one shift at least 100 metric tons of sausage, 20 metric tons of wrapped meat, 160,000 portions of culinary semiprocessed products, 500,000 cutlets, 30 metric tons of meat dumplings, and 250,000 "pirozhki" [meat pies]. The first section of the combine including the refrigeration plant, the cutlet, semiprocessed meat, and meat-packing shops is to be put into operation during the third quarter 1954 and all enterprises of the combine are to be in operation by 1956.(78)

During the first 2 months of 1954, the Mary Meat Combine in the Turkmen SSR produced 111 metric tons of meat and 2 metric tons of sausages above plan.(79)

C. Basic Good Products

1. Grain Products

In 1953, the Karelo-Finnish food industry produced 24 percent more macaroni than in 1952.(48)

In April 1954, mechanized bread-baking plants were under construction in Klaypeda and Shyaulay in the Lithuanian SSR. It was also planned to construct new bread-baking plants in Vil'nyus, Kaunas, Palanga, and Novo-Vil'na in 1954.(64)

In March 1954, bread-baking plants in Mstislavl and Vitebsk in the Belorussian SSR were under construction.(30)

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In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR produced 2.7 times as much wheat bread of top-grade and first-grade flour and 1.6 times as many bakery products of graded flour as in 1952.(4)

In 1953, 13 percent more macaroni products were produced in the Georgian SSR than in 1952.(16)

In 1954, macaroni and vermicelli production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 50 percent and in 1955, by 68 percent as compared with 1953.(20)

During the first 2 months of 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 77 metric tons of macaroni products and 1,735 metric tons of bread and bakery products above plan.(80)

In April 1954, the largest flour-milling combine in the Urals was under construction on the banks of the Kama River in Molotov, Molotovskaya Oblast. Estimated daily production of the combine is 500 metric tons of graded flour. The combine is to be put into operation in 1954.(81) In March 1954, a flour-milling combine was under construction in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. This combine is to satisfy all flour and groats products requirements for Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. A macaroni and confectionery combine and a mechanized bread-baking plant were also under construction in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.(82)

By April 1954, construction of the largest bread-baking plant in Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, had been completed in the metal workers' village of Ust'-Kamenogorsk. Daily production of the enterprise is 25 metric tons of bread products.(71)

In 1953, enterprises of Turkmenkhleb Trest (Turkmen Bread-Baking Trust) fell short of plan quotas by more than 2,000 metric tons of "shtuchnyye" bread products [sold by piece rather than by weight] from graded flour and more than 2,500 metric tons of national breads.(83) In 1954, a bread-baking plant is to be put into operation in Ashkhabad in the Turkmen SSR.(73)

2. Canned Goods

In 1953, the Estonian food industry produced 27 percent more canned meat and fish than in 1952.(1)

In April 1954, it was planned that in the near future the first vegetable drying plant in the Lithuanian SSR would be constructed.(64)

In April 1954, a cannery with an annual production capacity of 40 million jars was under construction on the shore of the Danube in Izmail, Ukrainian SSR. The enterprise is to be put into operation in 1954.(84)

In 1954, canneries of the Moldavian Canning Trust pledged to produce 26 million more jars than in 1953.(85)

Sometimes poor planning prevents utilization of production capacity reserves. In 1953, production capacities of canning enterprises of the Armenian SSR Canning Trust were not fully utilized. The yearly production plan was set at 40.1 "tuby" [approximately 40,100 standard jars] while the estimated capacity of the canneries as of 1 June 1953 was 70.3 "tuby" [approximately 70,300 standard jars].(86)

In 1953, canned goods production in the Uzbek SSR almost tripled as compared with 1940. In April 1954, republic canners had worked out and were accomplishing measures to increase production sharply. The union of Sadsovkhoz-trest (State Farms Horticultural Trust) and Uzkonservtrest (Uzbek Canning Trust)

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enabled the industry to intensify development of fruit state farms which are the principal source of raw materials for the canning industry. In 1956, the republic canning industry is to be able to produce almost 5 times as many canned goods as in 1940 and almost 2.5 times as many as in 1950.

In April 1954, it was planned that, in the near future, a juice shop with a 3.5-million-jar annual production capacity would be constructed at the Yangi-Yul Cannery, a juice shop with a 3-million-jar annual capacity at the Serp i Molot Cannery in Samarkand, and a juice shop with a 2-million-jar annual capacity at the Fergana Cannery. Production lines with an annual capacity of 2.5 million jars are to be installed in tomato shops at the Tashkent and Samarkand canneries. It was also planned that new plants would be constructed in Urgench, Namangan, and Khodzhi-Abad which would procure and ship fresh, refrigerated, and frozen muskmelon to industrial centers and would produce candied fruit and "podvarka" for the confectionery industry, and canned fruit, vegetables, and meat.(87)

In 1954, the Sandy-Kachi Cannery in the Turkmen SSR is to be put into operation.(73)

3. Confectionery Products

In 1953, the Karelo-Finnish SSR food industry produced 34 percent more confectionery products than in 1952.(48)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR produced 44 percent more confectionery products than in 1952.(4) During the year, the Ukrainian SSR produced nearly 300,000 metric tons of confectionery products.(24)

During the first 2 months of 1954, confectionery enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 252 metric tons of confectionery products above plan.(80)

A large confectionery factory is to be put into operation in Kemerovo, Kemerovskaya Oblast, during the third quarter 1954. The enterprise is to produce annually 3,000 metric tons of candies and caramels.(70)

4. Sugar

In 1954, the USSR sugar industry is to produce 43 million metric quintals of sugar, in 1955, 48 million metric quintals, and in 1956, 53 million metric quintals.(88) In the next 3 years [1954-1956], nine new enterprises to produce a total of 21,200 metric quintals of sugar every 24 hours are to be put into operation in the USSR.(89)

In 1948, granulated sugar production in the Ukrainian SSR was 67 percent of that of 1940 and in 1951, 138 percent.(3) In 1953, the Ukrainian food industry produced 2.6 million metric tons of sugar. In 1955, republic sugar production is to increase by 80 percent over 1950 and is to reach 3.5 million metric tons.

During the period 1954-1956, 13 new sugar plants are to be constructed in the western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR. In April, three plants in Poltavskaya, Odesskaya, and Kievskaya oblasts were under construction.(24)

In March 1954, one of the largest sugar refineries in the Ukrainian SSR was under construction in Belyy Kolodez' in Volchanskiy Rayon of Khar'kovskaya Oblast.(82)

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By 18 March 1954, sugar plants of the Kievskaya Oblast Sugar Trust in the Ukrainian SSR had produced more than 252,000 pud [approximately 337.2 metric tons] of sugar above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(90)

Enterprises of the L'vovskaya Interoblast Sugar Trust in the Ukrainian SSR produced 40,000 pud [approximately 53.5 metric tons] of granulated sugar and 180,000 pud [approximately 240.8 metric tons] of refined lump sugar above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(91)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, sugar plants of the Vinnitskaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR increased sugar production by 64 percent and produced 6 million pud [approximately 8,028 metric tons] of sugar above plan. In 1953, oblast enterprises produced 36 million pud [approximately 48,168 metric tons] of sugar or 10 million more pud [approximately 13,380 metric tons] than in 1950.(92) By 2 March, enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast had produced one million pud [approximately 1,338 metric tons] of granulated sugar above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(93) By 12 March, enterprises of the Vinnitskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust had produced 1,140,000 pud [approximately 1,525.3 metric tons] of sugar above the plan for the first quarter 1954.(94)

By 9 March 1954, construction of the Dondushany Sugar Plant in the Moldavian SSR had started. The plant is to process 15,000 metric quintals of sugar beets daily.(95)

5. Vegetable Fats and Oils

In 1948, vegetable oils production in the Ukrainian SSR was 75 percent of that of 1940 and in 1951, 125 percent.(3) In 1953, the Ukrainian SSR food industry produced 250,000 metric tons of vegetable oils.(24)

In 1954, oil mills of the Moldavian SSR are to produce 740 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan.(66) In 1954, 3 million rubles' worth of new equipment is to be supplied to oil-milling enterprises of the Moldavian SSR.(67)

During the first 2 months of 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 282 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan.(80)

In a speech by U. Yu. Yusupov in April 1954, it was stated that oil mills of the Uzbek SSR produce nearly 250,000 metric tons of vegetable oils annually.(34)

6. Beverages

By April 1954, grape processing by state and cooperative industry in the Moldavian SSR had increased by almost 2.5 times as compared with 1950. In 1954, 90 percent of the wine produced is to be bottled. In April, bottle requirements of the republic wine industry was determined at 100 million. At that time, it was considered expedient to construct in 1954 a bottle plant with an annual production capacity of at least 200 million. Construction of wine storehouses with holding capacity for not less than 10 million decaliters of wine was also considered necessary at that time.(96) In 1954, more than 12 million rubles worth of new equipment is to be supplied to wine-making enterprises of the Moldavian SSR.(67)

In 1960, the gross grape harvest in the Moldavian SSR is to be raised to 850,000 metric tons, 700,000 metric tons of which are to be processed, which is 3 times as much as in 1951. In March 1954, it was suggested that by 1960 the vineyard area in the republic be doubled and that average harvest per hectare reach at least 7 metric tons. By 1960, there are to be more than 160,000 hectares

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of vineyards in the central and southern zones (including even the left bank regions). Even in 1954, more than 45 percent of the wine-making points of Moldaglavvino (Moldavian Main Administration of Wine-Making Industry) and the Moldavian Champagne Combine are to have raw materials zones of up to 750 hectares of vineyards each. Processing capacity for wine points is to reach 100,000-150,000 decaliters.(97)

In 1953, nearly 1.5 million decaliters of grape wine, more than 150,000 decaliters of cognac, and up to 3.5 million bottles of champagne produced in Georgian wineries were sold in cities of the USSR. In 1953, 17 million liters of mineral water were shipped from the Georgian SSR.(39) In 1954, enterprises of Samtrest in the Georgian SSR are to increase production of grape wine up to 3 million decaliters.(98) By April 1954, construction had started not far from Tbilisi on one of the largest wineries in the Georgian SSR. The enterprise is to produce annually one million decaliters of grape wine. A cognac-bottling plant with an annual production of 50,000 decaliters was also under construction near Tbilisi.(99)

In 1954, the wine industry of the Armenian SSR is to produce 1.9 million decaliters of dry, fortified, dessert, brand, and ordinary wines. This amount is an 85 percent increase over 1950. In 1954, 2.6 times as much cognac is to be produced as in 1950.(100) In 1954, Armenian production of mineral water is to increase by 30 percent, and in 1955 by 100 percent, as compared with 1953.(20) In March 1954, it was planned that in the near future a tartaric acid plant and an alcohol storehouse with a holding capacity of 200,000 decaliters would be constructed in Yerevan. It was also planned that a cognac plant with a production capacity of 30,000 decaliters of cognac alcohol and cognac enterprises with capacities up to 15,000 decaliters would be constructed in Burastan, Oktemberyan, and Dvin in Artashatskiy Rayon. Grape-processing points would be set up in Artashatskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, and Shaumyanskiy rayons. In 1954, a storage cellar to hold 80,000 decaliters of wine is to be put into operation at the Yerevan Wine Combine. It was planned that another storehouse to hold 70,000 decaliters would be constructed in the near future.(100)

7. Other Products

In 1953, the Georgian tea industry produced 23 percent more tea than in 1952.(6) In 1953, nearly 10,000 metric tons of tea were shipped from the Georgian SSR to other parts of the USSR. In 1954, the Georgian tea industry is to produce 27,700 metric tons of finished tea.(39)

By 8 April 1954, the tea-processing enterprises of the Georgian and Azerbaydzhan SSRs and Krasnodarskiy Kray were completing preparations for processing tea leaves of the 1954 harvest. The Dzhevaskaya Factory in the Georgian SSR was to be put into operation by the beginning of the season. In April, four more preliminary tea-processing factories in the republic, the Dranskaya, Kobuletskaya No. 2, Geghechkorskaya, and Tkibul'skaya, were under construction. USSR tea factories are to produce 1.3 million more kilograms of tea in 1954 than in 1953. In April 1954, it was planned that in the near future a completely mechanized tea-weighing factory would be put into operation in Ryazan', Ryazanskaya Oblast.(101)

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III. LOCAL INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

A. Manufactured Consumer Goods

In 1954, Ukrainian industrial cooperatives are to produce 886 million more rubles' worth of consumer goods than in 1953. In 1954, the metal-working industry is to increase production of enamelware by 24 percent, cast-iron ware by 85.9 percent, and aluminumware by 2.1 times as compared with 1953. During the

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year, Ukrpromsovet (Ukrainian Council of Industrial Cooperatives) production of knitted underwear is to increase by 42 percent as compared with 1953. In 1954, construction is to be completed on cotton-spinning and weaving mills in Voroshilovgrad, Khar'kov, Nikolayev, Rozhishch, and Orekhov with a total production capacity of 685 metric tons of yarn, more than one million meters of fabrics, and 160,000 blankets annually. Several thousand spindles are to be installed in existing cotton-spinning enterprises in Kiev and Odessa. In 1954, sewing enterprises of Ukrpromsovet are to receive 2,000 sewing machines.

In March 1954, the planned mechanization and expansion of existing leather and footwear factories in Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozh'ye, Sumy, and Belyy Tserkv' in the Ukrainian SSR was to assure an annual production of 8 million pairs of footwear. In 1954, furniture enterprises of Ukrpromsovet are to produce 45 percent more furniture than in 1953. In March, a factory for production of bent-wood chairs was in operation in Mukachev.(102)

In 1953, local industry enterprises of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 8,000 beds, 59 metric tons of stamped aluminum ware, nearly 8,000 "kerogazy" [silent type of primus stove], 13,000 meat grinders, 100 metric tons of foundry iron, and 3.5 million rubles worth of hardware.(103)

In March 1954, enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast local industry in the Ukrainian SSR were expanding consumer goods production. The Zhmerinskiy Rayon Industrial Combine had started production of narrow elastic and is to produce one million meters of this product in 1954. In 1954, the Vinnitsa Nail Plant is to produce more than 25,000 nickel-plated beds. Nearly 5 million rubles (or twice as much as in 1953) are to be spent in 1954 in technical equipping of local industry enterprises of Vinnitskaya Oblast.(104)

In the next 2 or 3 years [1954-1956], Moscow local industry is to construct 16 new enterprises to produce consumer goods. The metropolitan administration of local industry is to start construction of eight such enterprises in 1954. In April 1954, construction of a bed factory which is to produce annually up to 100,000 metal nickel-plated beds with flat net-type springs had been started in Zhdanovskiy Rayon. In April, it was planned that, in the near future, construction would begin on an enamelware plant with an annual production of 800 metric tons.

In April, technical documentation was being completed for construction of a metal toy plant in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon in Moscow. Technical documentation for construction of the following enterprises was to be completed in May or June 1954: a household goods plant in Stalinskiy Rayon, a hardware plant in Leningradskiy Rayon, a galvanized dishware plant in Dzerzhinskiy Rayon, and a fountain pen factory in Kievskiy Rayon, a piano factory, and a factory producing table and "printed" games and white goods in Timiryazevskiy Rayon.

In 1955, a radio receiver plant, a plant to produce household electric light fittings, a haberdashery factory, a papier-maché toy factory, enterprises for sewing outer clothing and repairing furniture, and others are to be constructed in various rayons of Moscow. The annual production of these and other new enterprises is estimated at 4,400 pianos (upright) and a large number of grand pianos, one million fountain pens, 2,500 metric tons of galvanized ware, and 350,000 slide rules.(105)

In 1954, artels of Moscow industrial cooperatives are to produce 200,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1953.(106) Enterprises of RSFSR industrial cooperatives in Moscow pledged to produce 20,000 pairs of leather footwear, 150,000 pieces of knitted underwear and outerwear, 100,000 downy shawls, 150,000 meters of wool and cotton fabrics, 50 metric tons of metalware, and 10 million rubles' worth of sewn articles above the 1954 plan.

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Industrial cooperative enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to increase production of leather footwear by 9 percent, hosiery by 10 percent, knitwear by 11 percent, furniture by 15 percent, and enamelware by 16 percent.(13)

In 1953, industrial cooperatives of Rostov, Rostovskaya Oblast, produced more than 50,000 metric tons of enamelware and galvanized ware, 175,000 pairs of leather and rubber footwear, and more than 140,000 pieces of knitwear and hosiery above plan. In 1954, Rostov industrial cooperatives are to produce more than twice as much leather footwear as in 1953. In 1954, these enterprises are to produce 200 metric tons of stamped aluminumware and 35,000 3-wick kerosine stoves.(107)

Industrial cooperatives of Tashkentskaya Oblast in the Uzbek SSR pledged to fulfill the 1954 plan by 25 December and to produce 12,000 pairs of rubber footwear and 10,000 pairs of leather footwear above plan by the end of the year.(15)

B. Construction Materials

In 1954, industrial cooperatives of Rostov, Rostovskaya Oblast, are to increase production of nails by 1,000 metric tons, asphalt roofing paper by 300,000 meters, and bricks by 2.5 times as compared with 1953. In 1954, these enterprises are to produce 1,250,000 bricks for agricultural use.(107)

Industrial cooperatives of Tashkentskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, pledged to produce 100 metric tons of construction nails and 200 metric tons of lime above the 1954 plan.(15)

C. Food Products

During the period 1954-1956, 81 flour mills are to be constructed in the Belorussian SSR, 23 of which are to be in rayon industry, 41 in kolkhozes, 7 in rayon food combines, and 10 in Belpromsovet (Belorussian Council of Industrial Cooperatives).(108)

D. Other Products

In 1954, 18 million rubles are to be allotted for expansion of the Ukrainian SSR network of personal services shops, establishments, and pavilions. More than 1,200 new repair shops are to be set up and 47 large personal services combines and pavilions are to be constructed in Kiev, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Yenakiev, Krasnoarmeysk, and other cities and rayon centers of the Ukrainian SSR.(102)

During the first quarter 1954, enterprises of local and cooperative industry of the Moldavian SSR are to supply consumer cooperatives with 4,500 carts, which were badly needed by republic kolkhozes. However, only 1,550 carts were supplied during the quarter.(101)

In 1954, The Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry RSFSR is to construct and put into operation 11 new personal services enterprises in Moscow. In 1954, Moskovskaya Oblast industrial cooperatives are to construct and put into operation six combines, nine pavilions, and 150 shops for personal services.(13)

In 1954, industrial cooperatives of Rostov, Rostovskaya Oblast are to produce for agricultural needs 30,000 blacksmiths' bellows, 400 elevated tanks with 25 cubic meter capacity, and more than 200 metric tons of agriculture welded chains.(107)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Capital Investments, Works and Construction

In 1954, the volume of capital works for light, food, and local industries of the Ukrainian SSR is to be almost twice that of 1953.(24) In 1954, the volume of capital investments in the consumer goods, food products, local and fuel ministries and industrial cooperatives of the Ukrainian SSR is to increase by 382 million rubles as compared with 1953. By 30 March 1954, the total volume of capital works for 1954 was set at 912 million rubles including 570 million rubles for construction and installation work.

In 1954, Ukrainian industry is to set up construction of more than 600 enterprises which are to be put into operation during the period 1955-1957 and which include more than 100 new enterprises for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Ukrainian SSR, more than 300 for the Ministry of Food Products Industry Ukrainian SSR, more than 100 for the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Ukrainian SSR, and more than 100 for republic industrial cooperatives. Some of the types of enterprises to be constructed are as follows: 30 sewing factories, 11 leather and footwear enterprises, 44 furniture and woodworking enterprises, 11 metalware plants, 4 metal bed plants, 10 meat-processing enterprises, 20 butter and cheese plants, 53 bread-baking plants and bakeries, 11 breweries, and 100 brick and tile plants.(109)

In March, nearly 40 million rubles had been appropriated for 1954 capital construction in the Kirgiz SSR food products industry.(110)

B. Other Enterprises

In 1954, enterprises of the Moldavian food products industry are to receive 1.5 times as much new equipment as in 1953.(67)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Georgian SSR are to receive more than 500 units of factory and plant equipment.(39)

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